

Observations of Comet b 1894 (Gale) made at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

(Communicated by David Gill, LL.D., F.R.S., H.M. Astronomer at the Cape.)

Sup. 1894.

Cape Observations of Comet Gale.

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1894.	Cape Mean Time.		Comet-Star.		No. of Comps.	Obs. ver.	Comet's App. R.A.			Log (p × Δ).	Comet's App. Dec.		Log (p × Δ).	Reduction to App. Place.		Comp. Star No.
	h	m	s	Δ α.	Δ δ.		h	m	s		°	'		"	"	
Apr. 11	7 16	46	1	-0 55.79	-5 7.0	4.4	F.	3 30	27.31	9.919	-54 57	5.1	0.151 <sup>n</sup>	-1.07	-1.9	1
12	7 46	7.1		-1 47.19	-3 42.0	12.8	F.	3 40	3.41	9.924	-54 40	13.4	0.328 <sup>n</sup>	-1.07	-2.1	2
13	7 22	27.2		-0 29.64	+5 35.2	8.8	F.	3 49	51.57	9.910	-54 19	39.4	0.120 <sup>n</sup>	-1.07	-2.4	3
17	7 7	5.3		-0 54.83	-2 42.3	8.8	F.	4 35	30.92	9.853	-51 55	36.6	9.654 <sup>n</sup>	-0.99	-3.6	4
23	7 2	53.5		-0 30.02	+0 6.4	12.8	F.	5 59	19.05	9.695	-43 1	22.7	9.308 <sup>n</sup>	-0.60	-6.4	5
24	8 4	59.6		+1 46.38	-0 8.2	12.8	F.	6 14	51.49	9.748	-40 30	14.6	0.139 <sup>n</sup>	-0.51	-6.6	6
25	7 43	58.5		-2 24.24	-2 13.2	12.8	F.	6 29	30.01	9.691	-37 48	32.5	0.046 <sup>n</sup>	-0.39	-7.0	7
26	8 32	43.6		+1 15.18	-1 12.3	12.8	F.	6 44	45.00	9.720	-34 39	00.0	0.316 <sup>n</sup>	-0.29	-7.0	8
27	7 41	7.7		-2 16.16	-3 10.8	12.8	F.	6 58	41.54	9.618	-31 25	15.0	0.192 <sup>n</sup>	-0.17	-7.1	9
28	7 40	56.1		-1 51.54	-2 2.6	12.8	F.	7 12	50.60	9.583	-27 47	49.4	0.274 <sup>n</sup>	-0.06	-6.9	10
30	7 42	15.0		+0 28.26	-0 31.1	12.8	F.	7 39	50.45	9.518	-19 55	0.1	0.430 <sup>n</sup>	+0.16	-6.0	11
May 1	7 50	6.4		+1 14.63	-2 34.8	12.8	F.	7 52	36.45	9.507	-15 46	27.0	0.503 <sup>n</sup>	+0.26	-5.3	12
2	7 50	41.0		-1 14.99	-1 47.0	12.8	F.	...	...	9.480	...	...	0.560 <sup>n</sup>	+0.37	-4.7	13
3	7 36	39.0		-1 34.18	+4 50.1	6.4	F.	...	...	9.415	...	...	0.607 <sup>n</sup>	+0.47	-4.0	14
5	7 38	16.5		-2 22.80	-0 13.6	12.8	F.	...	...	9.373	...	...	0.693 <sup>n</sup>	+0.66	-2.2	15

The observations were made with the filar micrometer and the 7-inch equatorial by Mr. W. H. Finlay. They are corrected for refraction.

Notes.

April 12.—Moonlight; comet bright and large; no well-defined condensation for observation.  
April 24.—The comet showed a short faint tail.  
May 1.—Definition extremely bad.



*Data for Computing the Positions of the Satellites of Jupiter*  
1894-95. By A. Marth.

The following data for computing the places of the satellites for the present apparition of *Jupiter* are a continuation of those for the three preceding apparitions published in the *Monthly Notices*. The motions of the longitudes and of the arguments, and the inequalities corresponding to the arguments, are to be found on pp. 524-539 of vol. li.

The last eclipses of Sat. IV., which occurred 1892 April 16, 13<sup>h</sup>.0 Gr., and May 3, 7<sup>h</sup>.2 Gr. (the latter not given by the tables), were not observable on account of *Jupiter* being too near the Sun. The next cycle of eclipses begins in 1895 February (the satellite remaining outside the shadow-cone at the nearest approach on January 17), but it is doubtful whether, on February 2 at 20<sup>h</sup> 2<sup>m</sup> Gr., the satellite will really be within the shadow-cone or merely skirt it (*v. Monthly Notices*, vol. xlv., p. 243), and Australian observers must be on the watch to remove the doubt. On February 19 observers in America will be favoured with the opportunity of observing a real eclipse, but of considerably shorter duration than that derived from the tables, and the next eclipse, on March 8, will be observable in Europe and Africa. Of course, care must be taken that the times noted at the satellite's disappearance and reappearance refer to corresponding phases.

An ephemeris of the fifth satellite is given in No. 3253 of the *Astr. Nachrichten*.

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